The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is de-INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY signed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted. Project Depths NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS 12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX. The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to below provide continuous weather broadcas The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be distinguish them from aids marking other water-Distances When following the Intracoastal Waterway as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at Mileage distances shown along the Waterwestward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the high elevations. way are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA, and are indicated thus:

Tables for converting Statute Miles to Inter-
 East Point, FL
 WWF-86
 162.500 MHz

 Panama City, FL
 KGG-67
 162.550 MHz

 Tallahassee, FL
 KIH-24
 162.400 MHz
 starboard side of the vessel and aids with vellow NOTE A squares should be kept on the port side of the national Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. A horizontal vellow band provides no latera Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the information, but simply identifies aids to navi-BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS gation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway. regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Mobile, AL. NOTE X STATION FREQ. BROADCAST TIMES SPECIAL WARNING Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation Refer to charted regulation section numbers. some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the WARNING RADAR REFLECTORS outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional 8808.8 kHz
4397.7 kHz
13178.8 kHz
22707.6 kHz The prudent mariner will not rely solely on limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast Radar reflectors have been placed on many any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. and U.S. Coast Pilot for details. CITY TELEPHONE NUMBER omitted from this chart. (Ch 25) 161.85 MHz (Ch 26) 161.90 MHz (Ch 27) 161.95 MHz (Ch 27) 161.95 MHz 5:00 & 11:00 PM Tallahassee, FL (850) 942-8833 8:00 AM-5:00 PM (Mon.-Fri.) CAUTION Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin HORIZONTAL DATUM (Ch 28) 162.0 MHz The horizontal reference datum of this chart PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS 2670 kHz 157.1 MHz 2670 kHz 157.1 MHz St. Petersburg, Fla. NMA-21 is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). 4:00 AM & 6:00 PM Panama City, Fla. NOQ-7 stripe, is displayed. (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating in-3:05 AM 3:05, 5:05 & 9:05 PM On receipt struction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information CAUTION 4:35 & 10:35 AM 4:35 PM On receipt Geographic positions referred to the North SCIPIO CREEK MARINA regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources: American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.763" northward and 0.306" eastward Temporary changes or defects in aids to Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water level USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, 1504 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC 27607, 888-367-8777 GULF OF MEXICO THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY MAGENTA NUMBERS AND LEADERS.
THE TABULATED "APPROACH-FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY.
THE TABULATED "PUMP-OUT STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT BOAT HOLDING TANKS. navigation are not indicated on this chart. See * Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. Local Notice to Mariners. USCGAUX - COMMANDER (OAX), Eighth Coast Guard District, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1126, 500 Poydras Street, New Orleans, LA 70130, 800-524-8835 or USCG Headquarters, Office of the Chief Director (G-OCX), 2100 Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF. CAUTION Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges. Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593 Formerly 866 SC, 1st Ed., 1970, KAPP 143 14'JOINS CHART 11393 (SIDE A)13' _______ SCALE 1:40,000 Nautical Miles NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm. HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS 1000 0 Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual ์ Qี G 17ृft 3M "13" ู conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been Port St. Joe is in the Eastern Standard Time Zone. damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to APALACHICOLA RIVER navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved. PORT ST JOE The controlling depth from Jackson River to the Chattahoochee River was 7 feet. report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit. The channel is marked by daybeacons from TANK (ELEV) Jackson River to the Chattahoochee River. Cypress Swamp Low Swampy Area CAUTION
The West Pass bar channel is subject to extreme shoaling and is unreliable for navigation. CAUTION _ \ _ 37 MISSILE TEST AREA 334.720 (see note A) RESTRICTED AREA 334.660 (see note A) SCALE 1:40,000 1000 85° 20′ CONTINUED ON CHART 11401 ^{23rd Ed.} Jan. ²⁰¹⁵ Last Correction: 10/6/2015. Cleared through: LNM: 3915 (9/29/2015), NM: 3915 (9/26/2015) This chart was distributed as a PDF (Portable Document Format). Printing PDFs may alter the chart scale, color, or legibility that may impact suitability for navigation. Printed charts provided by NOAA certified Print on Demand

(POD) providers fulfill a vessel's requirement to carry a navigational chart "published by the National Ocean Service" in accordance with federal regulations, including but not limited to 33 C.F.R. 164.33(a), 33 C.F.R. 164.72(b), and 46 C.F.R. 28.225(a). POD charts meet stringent print standards and can be recognized by an official certification of authenticity printed on the chart. A list of POD providers can be found at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/pod

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

FLORIDA APALACHICOLA BAY TO LAKE WIMICO

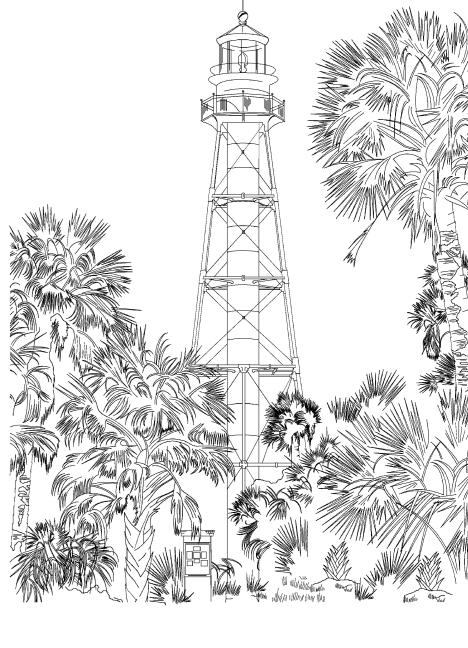


Chart 11402 23rd Ed., Jan. 2015 Published at Washington, D.C. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE COAST SURVEY

> Mercator Projection Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 29°42' North American Datum of 1983

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated): Al alternating B black Bn beacon C can DIA diaphone F fixed FI flashing Rot rotating s seconds SEC sector St M statute miles IQ interrupted quick LT HO lighthouse Oc occulting
M nautical mile Or orange
m minutes Q quick
MICRO TR microwave tower R red Blds boulders Co coral bk broken G gravel Cy clay Grs grass G gravel Grs grass

AUTH authorized Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported 21, Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. 2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov. HEIGHTS Heights in feet above Mean High Water. AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information. FACILITIES

Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

Station positions are shown thus: ⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation. This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to

> CAUTION Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and

POLLUTION REPORTS Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels ma appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

> PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

Florida State Grid, north zone is indicated on this chart at 20,000 foot intervals thus: The last three digits are omitted.

SAFETY HINTS 1. Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices to

Mariners corrections when you receive them.

2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart, each is vital to your safety afloat. 3. Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation on your chart from Chart No. 1. 4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north, however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat. 5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surrounding.

> SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of marine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

RULES OF THE ROAD

(ABRIDGED) Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way. Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable. Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."